

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-76

H.J.Res. 439

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index and summary of H. J. Res. 439.....	1
Digest of Public Law 86-76.....	2

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 439

- June 25, 1959 House Committee on Appropriations reported H.J.Res. 439, an original bill. House Report 578. Print of bill and report.
- June 30, 1959 House passed under suspension of the rules.
- Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. J. Res. 439 without amendment. Senate Report 455. Print of bill and report.
- Senate passed H. J. Res. 439 without amendment.
- July 1, 1959 Approved: Public Law 86-76.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-76

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Provides temporary appropriations to departments and agencies, including the Department of Agriculture, whose regular 1960 appropriation bills had not been enacted by July 1, 1959.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

CONTENTS

Issued June 29, 1959
For actions of June 26, 1959
86th-1st, No. 107

Adjournment.....	12	
Appropriations.....	2,3,4,7	
Area redevelopment.....	13	Holidays.....11
Coconut oil.....	23	Insects.....19
Corn.....	17	Lands.....21
Cotton.....	10	Libraries.....13
Credit unions.....	9	Minerals.....21
Farm program.....	16	Monopolies.....5
Foreign aid.....	3	Mutual security.....3
Foreign trade.....	8	Personnel.....6,11,20
Forestry.....	1	Price supports.....16
		Public Law 480.....22
		Reclamation.....14
		Reorganization.....1
		Research.....20
		Stockpiling.....23
		Surplus commodities.....22
		Textiles.....10
		Wheat.....15
		Wildlife.....19

HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported resolution disapproving reorganization plan to transfer forest land authorities from Interior to USDA. House received from President proposed appropriations for mutual security program. House committee reported supplemental appropriation bill. House committee reported appropriation continuation measure.

HOUSE

- 1. FORESTRY; REORGANIZATION.** The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. Res. 295, to disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1959 which would transfer certain forest land authorities from Interior to USDA (H. Rept. 586). p. 10917.
- 2. APPROPRIATIONS.** (June 25) The Appropriations Committee reported/without amendment H. J. Res. 439, the continuing resolution making temporary appropriations after June 30 pending the enactment of the remaining regular appropriation bills: (H. Rept. 578). p. 10917
- 3. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President proposed appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, in the amount of \$3,929,995,000, for the mutual security programs (H. Doc. 188). p. 10916
- 4. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960.** The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment this bill, H. R. 7978 (H. Rept. 579). (pp. 10889, 10917) See Digest 106 for items of interest to this Department.

5. MONOPOLIES. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 726, to amend the Clayton Act so as to provide for the more expeditious enforcement of cease and desist orders issued under the act (H. Rept. 580). p. 10917
6. PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7577, to amend title 28 of the United States Code to provide for the defense of suits against Federal employees arising out of their operation of motor vehicles in the scope of their employment (H. Rept. 581). p. 10917
7. LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 6769 (p. 10889). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Received from the President the annual report on the operation of the trade agreements program (S. Doc. 31). p. 10890
9. CREDIT UNIONS. Several Representatives spoke in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of enactment of the Federal Credit Union Act. pp. 10890, 10891-2, 10893-909
10. TEXTILES; COTTON. Rep. Dorn criticized the "unrealistic Government cotton program," and contended that "consumers of cotton textiles have seen the retail prices for such products decline in the past 10 years while the farm value of cotton in these products increased." p. 10892
11. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAYS. Rep. Johansen opposed enactment of H. R. 5752, to grant time off for Federal employees for holidays falling on Saturdays, and inserted a letter he had sent his colleagues opposing the bill. pp. 10892-3
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 29. p. 10916

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. LIBRARIES. Rep. Madden inserted a speech by the President of the American Library Association expressing the Association's thanks to Congress for enacting legislation aiding the library field. pp. A5524-5
14. RECLAMATION. Rep. Burdick inserted a resolution by the N. Dak. State Water Conservation Commission urging restoration of the House reduction in the 1960 Public Works budget for the Garrison Diversion Unit. p. A5525.
15. WHEAT. Rep. Burdick inserted a GTA article commending the wheat bill and criticizing Life magazine's view of farmers. pp. A5526-7
16. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Dorn, S. C., inserted a letter criticizing the price support program as a "subsidy ... for the favored few." p. A5536
17. CORN. Rep. Coad inserted an article stating that a minimum or no acreage restriction will cause an all-time high in corn yield and that Congress may have to apply stricter Government production controls on corn. p. A5540
18. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Rep. Flood inserted a table, "Congressional Districts with Labor Markets Suffering from Substantial Labor Surplus," giving approximate dates for eligibility for aid under the area redevelopment bill. pp. A5544-8

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

JUNE 25, 1959.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.J. Res. 439]

The Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred House Joint Resolution No. 439, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, and for other purposes, reports the same to the House without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

This joint resolution makes provision for continuing in operation those functions of the Government for which annual appropriation bills will not have been signed into law prior to July 1. This is the customary type of resolution making interim provision for the month of July for necessary services of Government.



Union Calendar No. 225

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 439

[Report No. 578]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1959

Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following joint resolution; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960,
and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of appli-
5 cable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for
6 the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other
7 organizational units of the Government, namely:

8 SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary
9 for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifi-

1 cally provided for in this joint resolution) which were con-
2 ducted in the fiscal year 1959 and for which appropriations,
3 funds, or other authority would be available in the follow-
4 ing appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1960:

5 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;
6 General Government Matters Appropriation Act;
7 Independent Offices Appropriation Act;
8 Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Ad-
9 ministration Appropriation Act;
10 Department of Defense Appropriation Act;
11 Department of Commerce and Related Agencies
12 Appropriation Act;
13 Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and
14 Welfare Appropriation Act;
15 Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary,
16 and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;
17 District of Columbia Appropriation Act; and the
18 Public Works Appropriation Act.

19 (2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be
20 available to the extent and in the manner which would be
21 provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

22 (3) Whenever the amount which would be made avail-
23 able or the authority which would be granted under an Act
24 listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different
25 from that which would be made available or granted under

1 such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or
2 activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the
3 more restrictive authority.

4 (4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been
5 passed by only one House or where an item is included in only
6 one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent
7 project or activity shall be continued under the appropri-
8 ation, funds, or authority granted by the one House, but at
9 a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the
10 rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is
11 lower.

12 (b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing
13 projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year
14 1959 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for operations
15 not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the
16 budget estimate, whichever is lower, or (2) if no budget esti-
17 mate has been submitted prior to June 30, 1959, at the current
18 rate, or (3) in the amount or at the rate specified herein:

19 Atomic Energy Commission;

20 Export-Import Bank;

21 Administration, Ryukyu Islands;

22 National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

23 River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-

24 Georgia-Alabama-Florida;

25 River Basin Study Commission for Texas;

1 Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission;
2 Boston National Historic Sites Commission;
3 Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (civil de-
4 defense and defense mobilization functions performed
5 by other Federal agencies) ;

6 Mutual security programs, \$200,000,000, to be ex-
7 pended in accordance with provisions of law appli-
8 cable to such programs during the fiscal year 1959
9 and at a rate for any individual program not in
10 excess of the current rate therefor: *Provided*, That
11 administrative expenses for such programs shall not
12 exceed the current rate;

13 Department of Defense—military construction, Air
14 National Guard; and

15 Transitional grants to Alaska, \$1,000,000, to be
16 expended in the manner which would be provided for
17 in the budget estimate for the fiscal year 1960.

18 SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and
19 authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain
20 available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for
21 any project or activity provided for in this joint resolution, or
22 (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both
23 Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or
24 (c) July 31, 1959, whichever first occurs.

25 SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available

1 and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may
2 be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in
3 subsection (d) (2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
4 as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to
5 the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization when-
6 ever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or
7 authorization is contained is enacted into law.

8 SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or
9 authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be
10 used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was
11 not being conducted during the fiscal year 1959. Appro-
12 priations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint
13 resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred
14 for any project or activity during the period for which funds
15 or authority for such project or activity are available under
16 this joint resolution.

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 439

[Report No. 578]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the
fiscal year 1960, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CANNON

JUNE 25, 1959

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

June 30, 1959

2. TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. J. Res. 439, the continuing resolution making temporary appropriations to departments and agencies pending the enactment of the remaining regular appropriation bills (pp. 11204-8). The Senate later passed this measure without amendment (p. 11157). This measure will now be sent to the President.
3. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7349, (H. Rept. 621) (pp. 11256-7, 11259). Conferees were appointed earlier in the day (p. 11195).
4. STATE-JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7343 (H. Rept. 620). pp. 11257-8, 11259
5. PERSONNEL; HOLIDAYS. Passed as reported H. R. 5752, to grant Federal employees a legal holiday on Friday for holidays occurring on Saturday (pp. 11208-29). Rejected a motion by Rep. Johansen to recommit the bill to the Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 11229).
6. CONTRACTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 for 3 years, until June 30, 1962 (H. Rept. 619). pp. 11229-30, 11259
7. PATENTS. The Judiciary Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 4059, with amendment, to amend title 28 of the U. S. Code to protect copyrights from Government infringement, and H. R. 2739, to fix the fees payable to the Patent Office on patents. p. D549
8. LANDS. Received from Interior a proposed bill "to donate to certain Indian tribes some submarginal lands of the United States"; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 11259
9. PRICES; INFLATION. Rep. Wolf criticized the report of the Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth as being "replete with cliches and slogans." pp. 11245-6
10. HOUSING LOANS. Rep. Rogers inserted the statement of the President regarding his approval of H. R. 2256, to provide additional funds for direct housing loans to veterans in rural areas. p. 11248
11. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Johnson, Colo., inserted a Library of Congress memorandum, "Rising Interest Rates and the Role of Monetary and Debt-Management Policy." pp. 11252-4

SENATE

2. COTTON. Sen. Johnston urged favorable action by the USDA on a petition submitted to the Secretary by the National Cotton Council "seeking relief for the cotton-growers of America from the growing threat of foreign cotton textile imports," and he stated that "unfair privilege" is given foreign manufacturers who "can purchase American cotton at 6 cents per pound cheaper than American manufacturers." pp. 11160-1
3. MUTUAL SECURITY. Began debate on S. 1451, the mutual security authorization bill for 1959 (pp. 1157-60, 11171-9, 11180-1). Sen. Humphrey announced his intention to propose an amendment to the bill to "correct" the situation whereby certain surplus foods, "butter, for example ... will be offered for sale abroad ... before it is made available as a gift for needy and hungry people in the United States" (pp. 11180-1).

14. FOREIGN CURRENCIES. Passed, with amendments, 89 to 3, H.R. 5674 to authorize construction at military installations, including the use of foreign currencies under Public Law 480 for foreign military housing construction. Conferees were appointed. House conferees have not yet been appointed. (pp. 11091-11120, 11121-8, 11141-52, 11155-7).
Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Stennis which he stated "provides for a broadening of Public Law 480, so far as military construction is concerned, by using the proceeds from surplus commodities. Public Law 480 now applies to schoolhouses, farm housing, and items of that nature. This amendment proposes to broaden it whenever it is feasible." (p. 11155).
15. WHEAT. Sen. Fulbright announced that hearings would be held on the International Wheat Agreement, 1959, by the Foreign Relations Committee on July 14 at 10 a.m. p. 11984
16. PRICE SUPPORTS; FORESTRY. Received from the Hawaii Legislature and Governor the following resolutions requesting Congress: (1) to enact legislation to include coffee among the basic agricultural commodities assisted and supported by programs under the AAA of 1938, and to authorize parity payments to coffee growers in Hawaii; (2) to establish and operate a Forest Research Center in Hawaii (p. 11080); (3) to amend the Internal Revenue Act of 1954, as amended, so that income from the sale of perennial crops may be prorated to the number of years required to cultivate the crops. pp. 11080-1
17. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted a resolution of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association opposing any attempts to weaken or destroy the preference clause (giving preference to nonprofit and rural electric systems in the use of Federal power). p. 11082
The "Daily Digest" states that the Public Works Committee "in executive session, reconsidered H. R. 3460, to amend the TVA Act so as to assist in the financing of its power programs, and tentatively approved the bill with amendments. The Committee will meet again on Thurs., July 2, to review new language contained in the bill, and the report thereon." p. D547
18. BUDGET; INFLATION. Sens. Allott and Young, N. D., inserted editorials urging a balanced budget and a curb on inflation. pp. 11128-9
19. FISCAL POLICY; ECONOMIC CONDITIONS. Sens. Proxmire, Kuchel, Clark, Symington, and Bridges debated fiscal policy, the recent Cabinet Committee study on price stability and inflation, and economic conditions. pp. 11084-5, 11086-7, 11089-91.
20. RESEARCH. Sen. Humphrey announced that hearings would be held July 9 and 16 on international medical research by the Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations of the Government Operations Committee. pp. 11179-80
21. CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article by the Wisconsin State AFL-CIO in support of his bill S. 812, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps. p. 11181
22. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Senate would continue debate on S. 1451, the mutual security authorization bill and expressed hope that action would be concluded on it by Thurs., but, if not, the Senate would meet Fri. p. 11160

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

JUNE 30, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.J. Res. 439]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred House Joint Resolution No. 439, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate without amendment and with the recommendation that the joint resolution be passed.

This joint resolution makes provision for continuing in operation those functions of the Government for which annual appropriation bills will not have been signed into law prior to July 1. This is the customary type of resolution making interim provision for the month of July for necessary services of Government.

○

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 439

[Report No. 455]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 30, 1959

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, without amendment

JUNE 30, 1959

Considered, read the third time, and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960,
and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled;*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of appli-
5 cable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for
6 the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other
7 organizational units of the Government, namely:

8 SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary
9 for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifi-

1 cally provided for in this joint resolution) which were con-
2 ducted in the fiscal year 1959 and for which appropriations,
3 funds, or other authority would be available in the follow-
4 ing appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1960:

5 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

6 General Government Matters Appropriation Act;

7 Independent Offices Appropriation Act;

8 Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Ad-
9 ministration Appropriation Act;

10 Department of Defense Appropriation Act;

11 Department of Commerce and Related Agencies
12 Appropriation Act;

13 Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and
14 Welfare Appropriation Act;

15 Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary,
16 and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

17 District of Columbia Appropriation Act; and the
18 Public Works Appropriation Act.

19 (2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be
20 available to the extent and in the manner which would be
21 provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

22 (3) Whenever the amount which would be made avail-
23 able or the authority which would be granted under an Act
24 listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different
25 from that which would be made available or granted under

1 such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or
2 activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the
3 more restrictive authority.

4 (4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been
5 passed by only one House or where an item is included in only
6 one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent
7 project or activity shall be continued under the appropri-
8 ation, funds, or authority granted by the one House, but at
9 a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the
10 rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is
11 lower.

12 (b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing
13 projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year
14 1959 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for operations
15 not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the
16 budget estimate, whichever is lower, or (2) if no budget esti-
17 mate has been submitted prior to June 30, 1959, at the current
18 rate, or (3) in the amount or at the rate specified herein:

19 Atomic Energy Commission;

20 Export-Import Bank;

21 Administration, Ryukyu Islands;

22 National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

23 River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-

24 Georgia-Alabama-Florida;

25 River Basin Study Commission for Texas;

- 1 Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission;
2 Boston National Historic Sites Commission;
3 Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (civil de-
4 defense and defense mobilization functions performed
5 by other Federal agencies) ;
6 Mutual security programs, \$200,000,000, to be ex-
7 pended in accordance with provisions of law appli-
8 cable to such programs during the fiscal year 1959
9 and at a rate for any individual program not in
10 excess of the current rate therefor: *Provided*, That
11 administrative expenses for such programs shall not
12 exceed the current rate;
13 Department of Defense—military construction, Air
14 National Guard; and
15 Transitional grants to Alaska, \$1,000,000, to be
16 expended in the manner which would be provided for
17 in the budget estimate for the fiscal year 1960.
- 18 SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and
19 authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain
20 available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for
21 any project or activity provided for in this joint resolution, or
22 (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both
23 Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or
24 (c) July 31, 1959, whichever first occurs.
- 25 SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available

1 and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may
2 be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in
3 subsection (d) (2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes,
4 as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to
5 the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization when-
6 ever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or
7 authorization is contained is enacted into law.

8 SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or
9 authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be
10 used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was
11 not being conducted during the fiscal year 1959. Appro-
12 priations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint
13 resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred
14 for any project or activity during the period for which funds
15 or authority for such project or activity are available under
16 this joint resolution.

Passed the House of Representatives June 30, 1959.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 455]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making temporary appropriations for the
fiscal year 1960, and for other purposes.

JUNE 30, 1959

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 30, 1959

Reported without amendment

JUNE 30, 1959

Considered, read the third time, and passed

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER] are absent on official business of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. If present and voting, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 89, nays 3, as follows:

YEAS—89

Alken	Fulbright	Martin
Allott	Goldwater	Mohroney
Anderson	Green	Morse
Bartlett	Gruening	Morton
Beall	Hart	Moss
Bible	Hartke	Mundt
Bridges	Hayden	Muskie
Bush	Hennings	Neuberger
Butler	Hill	Pastore
Byrd, Va.	Holland	Prouty
Byrd, W. Va.	Hruska	Proxmire
Cannon	Humphrey	Randolph
Capehart	Jackson	Robertson
Carlson	Javits	Russell
Carroll	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Case, N.J.	Johnston, S.C.	Schoeppel
Case, S. Dak.	Keating	Scott
Chavez	Kefauver	Smathers
Church	Kennedy	Smith
Cooper	Kerr	Sparkman
Cotton	Kuchel	Stennis
Curtis	Langer	Talmadge
Dirksen	Lausche	Thurmond
Dodd	Long	Wiley
Dworshak	McCarthy	Williams, N.J.
Eastland	McClellan	Williams, Del.
Ellender	McGee	Yarborough
Engle	McNamara	Young, N. Dak.
Ervin	Magnuson	Young, Ohio
Frear	Mansfield	

NAYS—3

Clark	Douglas	Symington
-------	---------	-----------

NOT VOTING—6

Bennett	Hickenlooper	Murray
Gore	Jordan	O'Mahoney

So the bill (H.R. 5674) was passed.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the bill was passed be reconsidered.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I move that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I am advised that the parliamentary situation is such that Senate bill 2280 should now be indefinitely postponed. I so move.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Mississippi.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I move that the House bill, as passed by the Senate, be printed so as to show the amendments adopted by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, if I may at this time, I move that the Senate insist on its amendment, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1960

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report favorably, without amendment, the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 439) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 455) thereon.

I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution, which passed the House this afternoon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 439) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the joint resolution is the usual type, in order to make provision for continuing in operation the functions of the Government, for which annual appropriations for the full fiscal year 1960 have not been perfected. The joint resolution will continue these functions for the month of July, ending July 31, 1959.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading and passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 439) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

MUTUAL SECURITY ACT OF 1959

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of order No. 405, Senate bill 1451.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1451) to amend further the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That this Act may be cited as the "Mutual Security Act of 1959".

SEC. 2. Section 2 of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, which is a statement of policy, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.—(a) Through programs of assistance authorized by this Act and its predecessors, the United States has helped thwart Communist intimidation in many countries of the world, helped Europe recover from the wounds of

World War II, supported defensive military preparations by nations alerted by Communist aggression, and has soundly begun to help peoples of economically underdeveloped areas to develop their resources and improve their living standards.

"(b) Programs authorized by this Act continue to serve the following principal purposes:

"(1) The Congress of the United States perceives the identity of interest which exists between the people of the United States and the peoples of other lands who are striving to establish and develop politically independent and economically viable units, to produce more goods and services and improve ways of living by methods which reflect popular will, and to establish responsible governments which cooperate with like-minded governments. The Congress declares it to be a primary objective and need of the United States to share these strivings by giving generously of our knowledge and substance to peoples willing to work energetically toward these ends.

"(2) The Congress of the United States recognizes that the peace of the world and the security of the United States are endangered as long as international communism and the nations it controls continue by threat of military action, use of economic pressure, internal subversion, or other means to attempt to bring under their domination peoples now free and independent and continue to deny the rights of freedom and self-government to peoples and nations once free but now subject to such domination. The Congress declares it to be the policy of the United States to continue as long as such danger to the peace of the world and to the security of the United States persists to make available to free nations and peoples upon request assistance of such nature and in such amounts as the United States deems advisable compatible with its own stability, strength, and other obligations, and as may be needed and effectively used by such free nations and peoples to help them maintain their freedom.

"(c) It is the sense of the Congress that inasmuch as—

"(1) the United States, through mutual security programs, has made substantial contributions to the economic recovery and rehabilitation of the nations of Western Europe;

"(2) due in part to those programs, it has been possible for such nations to achieve complete economic recovery and to regain their military strength; and

"(3) certain other friendly nations of the world remain in need of assistance in order that they may defend themselves against aggression and contribute to the security of the free world,

those nations that have been assisted in their recovery should, in the future, share with the United States to a greater extent the financial burden of providing aid to those countries which are still in need of assistance of the type provided under this Act.

"(d) It is the sense of the Congress that assistance under this Act shall be administered so as to assist other peoples in their efforts to achieve self-government or independence under circumstances which will enable them to assume an equal station among the free nations of the world and to fulfill their responsibilities for self-government or independence. To this end, assistance shall be rendered where appropriate and feasible in such a way as to promote the emergence of political units which are economically viable, either alone or in cooperation with neighboring units."

CHAPTER I—MILITARY ASSISTANCE

Military assistance

SEC. 101. Chapter I of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, which relates to military assistance, is amended as follows:

(a) Amend section 103(a), which relates to authorization, to read as follows:

"(a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the President for use beginning in the fiscal year 1960 to carry out the purposes of this chapter not to exceed \$1,600,000,000, which shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That of the funds made available pursuant to this section, \$1,100,000,000 shall be available only for assistance to countries party to the North Atlantic Treaty or for activities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in such countries. Programs of military assistance subsequent to the fiscal year 1960 program shall be budgeted so as to come into direct competition for financial support with other activities and programs of the Department of Defense."

(b) Amend section 105(b), which relates to conditions applicable to military assistance, as follows:

(1) Paragraph (4) is amended to read as follows:

"(4) Military equipment and materials may be furnished to the other American Republics only in furtherance of missions directly relating to the common defense of the Western Hemisphere which are found by the President to be important to the security of the United States, or for assistance to an international military force under the control of the Organization of American States for the protection of nations against external aggression. The President annually shall review such findings and shall determine whether military assistance is necessary. Internal security requirements shall not be the basis for military assistance programs to American Republics. Of the funds made available pursuant to section 103(a), not more than \$65,000,000 shall be available for military assistance in American Republics during the fiscal year 1960. An additional \$31,500,000 shall be available during the fiscal year 1960 only for assistance to an international military force under the control of the Organization of American States: *Provided*, That any balance remaining from such \$31,500,000 not so used may be transferred from the military assistance account to the special assistance account (sec. 400(a)) and shall be available under the terms of that section only to promote economic development in Latin America."

(2) Add the following new paragraphs:

"(5) To the extent feasible and consistent with the other purposes of this chapter, administrators of the military assistance program shall encourage the use of foreign military forces in underdeveloped countries in the construction of public works and other activities helpful to economic development."

"(6) Military assistance to a country found by the Secretary of State to be underdeveloped shall, unless the Secretary authorizes an exception, be programed, and force goals shall be recommended, according to the principle that economic development needs shall have first call on the internal resources of such country."

CHAPTER II—ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Defense support

SEC. 201. Section 131(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, which relates to defense support, is amended by striking out "1959" and "\$810,000,000" and substituting "1960" and "\$835,000,000", respectively.

Development Loan Fund

SEC. 202. Title II of chapter II of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, which relates to the Development Loan Fund, is amended as follows:

(a) Amend section 203, which relates to capitalization, to read as follows:

"SEC. 203. CAPITALIZATION.—(a) The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to make, during the fiscal years

1960 through 1964, loans to the Fund in amounts needed to cover obligations incurred against the Fund. Except as provided in section 204(b) of this Act, the maximum amount of obligations incurred against the Fund during each of such fiscal years shall be \$1,000,000,000; and any unused portion of the maximum applicable to any period shall be added to the maximum applicable to the succeeding period.

"(b) For purposes of the loans provided for in this section, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to use the proceeds of the sale of any securities issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act as now in force or as hereafter amended, and the purposes for which securities may be issued under the Second Liberty Bond Act are hereby extended to include this purpose. The President shall determine the terms and conditions of any advances or loans made to the Fund pursuant to this section."

(b) In section 204(b), which relates to fiscal provisions, after the first sentence insert: "The amount of such obligations also may not exceed the limitations specified in section 203(a) of this Act except that, to the extent that assets of the Fund other than capitalization provided pursuant to section 203(a) are available, obligations may be incurred beyond such limitations."

(c) Amend section 205, which relates to management, powers, and authorities, as follows:

(1) In subsection (b), strike out "three" in the second sentence and substitute "four".

(2) In subsection (c), strike out the last sentence.

Technical cooperation

SEC. 203. Title III of chapter II of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, which relates to technical cooperation, is amended as follows:

(a) In section 304, which relates to authorization, strike out "\$150,000,000" and "1959" and substitute "\$179,500,000" and "1960", respectively.

(b) Amend section 306, which relates to multilateral technical cooperation and related programs, as follows:

(1) In subsection (a), which relates to contributions to the United Nations expanded program of technical assistance and related fund, strike out "\$20,000,000" and "1959" and substitute "\$30,000,000" and "1960", respectively, and strike out "and for succeeding calendar years not to exceed 40 per centum of the total amount contributed for such purpose for each such year" and insert ", for the calendar year 1959 not to exceed 40 per centum of the total amount contributed for such purpose, and for succeeding calendar years not to exceed 39 per centum of the total amount contributed for such purpose (including assessed and audited local costs) for each such year".

(2) In subsection (b), which relates to contributions to the technical cooperation program of the Organization of American States, strike out "1959" and substitute "1960".

(c) In section 308, which relates to the International Development Advisory Board, insert "or officers" after "officer" in the first sentence and strike out "to administer this title" in that sentence.

Special assistance and other programs

SEC. 204. Title IV of chapter II of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended, which relates to special assistance and other programs, is amended as follows:

(a) Amend section 400, which relates to special assistance, as follows:

(1) In subsection (a), which relates to authorization, strike out "1959" and "\$202,500,000" and substitute "1960" and "\$244,620,000", respectively.

(2) In subsection (c), which relates to assistance to American-sponsored schools and libraries abroad, strike out "\$10,000,000" and substitute "\$20,000,000".

(b) Insert after section 400 the following new section:

"SEC. 401. UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE.—The Congress of the United States, recognizing the important contribution of the United Nations Emergency Force to international peace and security, declares it to be the policy of the United States and the purpose of this section to support the United Nations Emergency Force. The President is hereby authorized to use during the fiscal year 1960 funds made available pursuant to section 400(a) of this Act for contributions on a voluntary basis to the budget of the United Nations Emergency Force."

(c) In section 402, which relates to earmarking of funds, strike out "1959" in the first sentence and substitute "1960".

(d) In section 403, which relates to responsibilities in Germany, strike out "1959" and "\$8,200,000" in the first sentence and substitute "1960" and "\$7,500,000", respectively.

(e) Amend section 405, which relates to migrants, refugees, and escapees, as follows:

(1) In subsection (c), strike out "1959" and "\$1,200,000" and substitute "1960" and "\$1,100,000", respectively.

(2) In subsection (d), strike out "1959" and "\$8,600,000" and substitute "1960" and "\$5,200,000", respectively.

(f) In section 406, which relates to children's welfare, strike out "\$11,000,000" and "1959" and substitute "\$12,000,000" and "1960", respectively.

(g) In section 407, which relates to Palestine refugees in the Near East, strike out "1959" in the first sentence and substitute "1960".

(h) In section 408(c), which relates to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, strike out "four" and substitute "five".

(i) In section 409(c), which relates to ocean freight charges, strike out "1959" and "\$2,100,000" and substitute "1960" and "\$2,300,000", respectively.

(j) Section 410, which relates to Control Act expenses, is repealed.

(k) Amend section 411, which relates to administrative and other expenses, as follows:

(1) In subsection (b), strike out "1959" and "\$33,000,000" and substitute "1960" and "\$39,500,000", respectively.

(2) In subsection (c), strike out ", not to exceed \$7,000,000 in any fiscal year,"; and insert before the period ", and for expenses of carrying out the objectives of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 (22 U.S.C. 1611): *Provided*, That, in addition, funds made available for carrying out chapter I of this Act shall be available for carrying out the objectives of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act of 1951 in such amounts as the President may direct."

(1) After section 411, insert a new section as follows:

"SEC. 412. PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING FUND.—Of the funds appropriated pursuant to section 103(a) for use beginning in each of the fiscal years 1960 through 1964, \$10,000,000 for each such year shall be available only as follows:

"(a) \$5,000,000 shall be available until expended only for financing studies, research, instruction, and other educational activities of citizens of underdeveloped countries in educational institutions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Such financing may include payment for transportation, tuition, maintenance and other expenses incident to scholastic activities. The President may employ such funds to augment programs of this character authorized by section 32(b) (2) of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, and by the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended, and he may consolidate such portions of such \$5,000,000 as he may deem appropriate with

1958 crop price support commodity loans of \$50,000 or more, by producer—Continued

Producer	Address	Quantity pledged	Amount	Producer	Address	Quantity pledged	Amount
WHEAT (BUSHELS)—continued				WHEAT (BUSHELS)—continued			
Virgil J. Fezzell.....	Mabton, Wash.....	66,002	\$115,798.20	Dwayne Blankenship.....	Washtucna, Wash.....	36,489	\$61,724.63
Edgar W. Smith et al.....	Lancaster, Wash.....	63,859	107,849.90	J. E. Hair.....	Walla Walla, Wash.....	34,005	59,508.75
Tompkins & Sons.....	Walla Walla, Wash.....	62,536	106,312.37	Guy Travis.....	Prosser, Wash.....	32,190	58,382.30
L. C. Stacey.....	Pullman, Wash.....	60,610	101,754.81	S. T. S. Farms.....	Walla Walla, Wash.....	35,527	58,096.37
Cecil R. Anderson.....	Walla Walla, Wash.....	53,425	87,175.57	Roger Moore.....	Connell, Wash.....	35,730	58,017.27
J. G. Peyton Trust et al.....	Sprague, Wash.....	51,547	86,482.71	Owes & Belsby.....	Amber, Wash.....	33,622	56,148.74
John R. Rea et al.....	Touchet, Wash.....	47,277	82,734.75	Horrihan Investment Co.....	Phoenix, Ariz. ¹	30,952	55,404.08
R. L. Ferrell et al.....	Pomeroy, Wash.....	43,593	71,056.31	Ralph A. Gering et al.....	Ritzville, Wash.....	35,000	55,159.08
Don Damon.....	Spokane, Wash.....	41,407	69,978.00	Merlin Phillips.....	Walla Walla, Wash.....	30,758	53,826.50
Adolph Timm et al.....	Harrington, Wash.....	42,792	67,610.68	Engdahl Ranches.....	Pendleton, Oreg. ²	33,769	53,354.75
Redman Lasater.....	Prescott, Wash.....	40,418	66,690.41	T. & T. Ranch.....	Pomeroy, Wash.....	31,281	51,900.27
Carl Boyd.....	Pullman, Wash.....	38,725	65,283.60	Philip Hoffman et al.....	Eureka, Wash.....	30,819	50,235.33
Higginbotham Bros.....	Hartline, Wash.....	39,083	62,141.25				

¹ Loan was made on rice grown in Arkansas.² Loan was made on soybeans grown in Missouri.³ Loan was made on wheat grown in Colorado.⁴ Loan was made on wheat grown in Montana.⁵ Loan was made on wheat grown in Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to my colleague from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

(Mr. SMITH of Mississippi asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation for the effort that has been made by the conference committee to keep the provision in regard to price support loans from being completely destructive to American agriculture.

The limitation on loans as originally passed by both Houses was an ill-conceived attempt to remedy a situation that has been the subject of much misinformed propaganda. There are many faults with our present agriculture support program, but certainly the basic idea of the program, to provide for a system of orderly marketing, is the greatest assistance the Government can render the farmer.

The conferees have done as much as was possible, working within the framework of the provisions adopted by both Houses, to keep the orderly marketing program still in effect. I am hopeful that there will be an intelligent administration of this provision of the law and that its administration will make clear that this type of limitation procedure is neither good economy for the Government nor good for the agricultural economy.

(Mr. McGOVERN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

SOUTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the conference report on the bill H.R. 7175 providing appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration.

I especially want to urge the support of the House for two worthwhile research projects in South Dakota. The legislation before us includes an appropriation of \$550,000 for construction of a laboratory and auxiliary buildings at South Dakota State College to conduct research on insects affecting corn and other grains. This fine institution located at Brookings, S. Dak., is an ideal center for essential research of this nature.

I also urge support for the provision of \$50,000 in the legislation for conducting research on soil and water conservation in eastern South Dakota. This is a modest investment that will far more than pay its cost in the form of agricultural and conservation dividends.

I am vitally interested, too, in the continuing appropriations for the agricultural conservation program and the Soil Conservation Service. I urge the passage of the legislation before us.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. AVERY. Mr. Speaker, I realize the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee was faced with a dilemma here in working out language on an amendment that did not have his support originally.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman this method of farm legislation still does not have my support, though I have done my best to bail the situation out.

Mr. AVERY. I had the definite impression the gentleman was still not in support of this limitation. I have just gotten to the floor; has the gentleman given us a synopsis of this or, if not, will he do so?

Mr. WHITTEN. I have not in any great detail. But what we have done here, in line with the House provision, is this: The limitation applies separately to each commodity. Believing the intent of the proponents of this amendment on the House side was to limit it to those commodities in surplus supply, we have provided that it apply only to those commodities designated in surplus supply by the Secretary.

We must save orderly marketing. We have tried to do that. The report provides that production per person above \$50,000 is eligible for loans, but strictly on a repayment basis. However, we further provide that if a producer should cut his production up to 20 percent, he would be exempt from the \$50,000 limitation. The reasoning of the conferees on that is that if a part of the production were not eligible and, in turn, were forced upon the market it would depress the market. Because the domestic market would be depressed, it would

force that production up to the \$50,000 into the hands of the Government to a greater extent that is true now. That would have been the result under the Senate language. As we saw it, then, it was essential to protect against that insofar as we could within a limitation and protect the orderly marketing of production per person in excess of \$50,000. That is about what we have done.

Mr. AVERY. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the Secretary would have to designate the basic commodities as being in surplus before they would come under this limitation?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is true.

Mr. AVERY. They would not automatically come under this limitation then?

Mr. WHITTEN. No, and that is on the theory that if they are not in short supply, the Government gets its money back anyway.

Mr. AVERY. Yes. Did I further understand the gentleman to say that the limitation of \$50,000 would apply so far as the Commodity Credit Corporation being obligated to take over the commodity and any loan in excess of \$50,000 would be required to be repaid within a 12-month period of time?

Mr. WHITTEN. Or at such later date as the Secretary might determine. That will give the Secretary some discretion so as not to force the commodity on the market, if in his judgment he thinks it would be better to extend the time for repayment of the loan. Of course subsection (a) of section 1 gives other rights.

Mr. AVERY. I would like to say I do not think this is as good an amendment as it was when it left the House, but it is much better than it was a year ago.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say to the gentleman that the House provision was limited to \$50,000 per loan, and a man could get as many loans as he might wish to, and things of that sort. Being against the amendment in its entirety, I prefer the looser language of the House, but we were faced with the necessities of the situation.

Mr. AVERY. If the gentleman will permit me to say, that would be a matter of interpretation. But, may I ask the gentleman just one more question? As to what crops this limitation would ap-

ply and I am referring particularly to the calendar year.

Mr. WHITTEN. I beg the gentleman's pardon, I did not exactly catch the gentleman's question.

Mr. AVERY. It would apply to crops harvested in 1960; is that correct?

Mr. WHITTEN. That is right.

Mr. AVERY. So that would apply to the wheat crop that is going to be planted this fall; is that correct?

Mr. WHITTEN. It is the crop produced in 1960.

Mr. AVERY. That is in 1960, but it would not apply to the corn crop that is now planted and which will be harvested in 1959; is that correct?

Mr. WHITTEN. It would not.

Mr. AVERY. And that is, so even though that fiscal year of 1960 would have commenced by that time?

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTEN. I yield.

Mr. GATHINGS. I would like to ask the gentleman just what was done in the conference with respect to cooperatives, regarding this limitation on loans?

Mr. WHITTEN. For cooperatives and those buyers who are not cooperatives but are marketing agents for a group of producers, which primarily has to do with dairying, with respect to them it is provided that the \$50,000 limitation does not apply. The limitation does not apply to a cooperative as such—

Mr. GATHINGS. That is the way it should be.

Mr. WHITTEN. Or to a person who is a marketing agent, as such. But it does require that the cooperative and the others, in effect, pass back to the individual, the \$50,000 limitation in line with the general provisions that have to do with the other products. So it leaves the cooperative in the situation where they can handle commodities for a large number of people without the \$50,000 limitation, but the people themselves come under the general provision.

Mr. GATHINGS. For example, in the handling of rice and cotton it is done through cooperatives. Several hundred farmers are members of cooperatives. Under the terms of the amendment, does the provision apply to the individual farmer or the cooperative as such?

Mr. WHITTEN. The cooperative would not have any limitation on its total loans received. But the cooperative in turn would have to see that the individual members of the cooperative would be covered by the general limitation as would an individual who went direct to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. GATHINGS. I thank the gentleman. He and his committee have done a commendable job on a difficult question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

The motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce may be permitted to sit during general debate for the rest of this week.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I am advised that the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] will demand a second on the motion to suspend the rules on the Temporary Appropriations Act of 1960. How will the time for debate be distributed under the circumstances?

The SPEAKER. Twenty minutes on a side.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the resolution (H.J. Res. 439) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government, namely:

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1959 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1960:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;
General Government Matters Appropriation Act;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act;

Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration Appropriation Act;

Department of Defense Appropriation Act;

Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act;

Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

District of Columbia Appropriation Act;

and the Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is

different from that which would be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1959 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, or (2) if no budget estimate has been submitted prior to June 30, 1959, at the current rate, or (3) in the amount or at the rate specified herein:

Atomic Energy Commission;
Export-Import Bank;
Administration, Ryukyu Islands;
National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-Alabama-Florida;

River Basin Study Commission for Texas;

Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission;

Boston National Historic Sites Commission;

Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (civil defense and defense mobilization functions performed by other Federal agencies);

Mutual security programs, \$200,000,000, to be expended in accordance with provisions of law applicable to such programs during the fiscal year 1959 and at a rate for any individual program not in excess of the current rate therefor: *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such programs shall not exceed the current rate;

Department of Defense—military construction, Air National Guard; and

Transitional grants to Alaska, \$1,000,000, to be expended in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimate for the fiscal year 1960.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1959, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1959. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] for 20 minutes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. ALBERT]. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 104]

Baumhart	Gallagher	Riley
Blatnik	Hess	Rogers, Mass.
Bowles	Holifield	Saund
Buckley	Hosmer	Scherer
Burke, Ky.	Kilburn	Shelley
Cahill	Landrum	Short
Canfield	Lennon	Smith, Kans.
Carnahan	Loser	Spence
Celler	Meador	Steed
Chelf	O'Brien, N.Y.	Thomas
Diggs	Pilcher	Toll
Dingell	Powell	Van Zandt
Evins	Rabaut	Willis
Fogarty	Rains	
Forrester	Reece, Tenn.	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 389 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF ROLLCALL

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 103 I am not recorded. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE SESSION DURING GENERAL DEBATE IN HOUSE

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Education and Labor may be permitted to sit during general debate in the House this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlemen from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS, 1960

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is recognized.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, we are graduating into high finance. In the

fiscal year which ends at midnight tonight we have broken all records.

During the year just closing the Government has levied more taxes, has spent more money, has incurred the greatest national debt, has lost more gold, has incurred the greatest deficit and is tonight in the greatest financial distress in any peacetime period in the history of the Nation. If there were any more records to break in reckless extravagance we would break them.

Although we are still levying war taxes in time of peace, for the first time following any American war, and are enjoying the largest peacetime income ever received by any nation in any land in any period of the world's history we continue to spend more than we take in and are living so far above our income that today the national debt is billions and billions above the top of the top of the debt of World War II.

In 1939 the entire national debt was only \$40 billion. In 1945, just before the end of the war, it was \$259 billion. This last week the President appealed to Congress to raise the statutory debt limit and give him elbow-room to run the national debt up to \$295 billion. That is \$36 billion above the 1945 debt.

Nobody knows with certainty just how much the Government owes, or is appropriating because while we are shoveling the money out of the front door in congressional appropriations, the back doors of the Treasury are wide open and the spenders are carrying it out of the back door without the let or hindrance of annual congressional appropriations check or justification.

The action of the Congress at the behest of the administration yesterday in again puncturing the debt ceiling is a confession to the world—noted by our allies and our enemies—that the Government has spent itself deeper into the red than ever before—and with less hope of extricating ourselves.

It has had an untoward reaction both at home and abroad. At home it is evidenced by the drastic decline in the demand for U.S. bonds. Abroad it is moderating the interest in American dollars and accelerating the flow of gold from our dwindling reserves.

For strange as it may seem, the Congress in raising the debt ceiling refused to raise the interest rates on our bonds simultaneously requested by the President.

As a result the Secretary of the Treasury is in real trouble. He must borrow the \$12 billion the Government has spent this year above the national income.

But running the national debt up to \$295 billion is a red light on the bond market. There must be an added incentive to buy. The President sought to provide that incentive by increasing the rate of interest on Government bonds. Congress raised the debt limit but did not raise the rate of interest. And more U.S. bonds are being cashed in than are being bought.

That means the Treasury must not only go out and sell the \$12 billion to cover the spending deficit but it must also sell bonds to take the place of those

being cashed in because the rate of interest is too low to make them attractive to the buyer. This competition for money to cover the deficits feeds on itself with the result we were recently told by the Treasury that the interest cost on the debt next year will exceed the budget estimate by \$500 millions.

That is only part of the Treasury's trouble. The Treasury stock of gold fell another \$2 million in the week ending June 17, 1959. And when the Treasury paid the \$344 million in gold to the International Monetary Fund, U.S. gold stocks dropped below \$20 billion for the first time since 1940.

As the prestige of the dollar drops at home it also drops abroad—just as the credit of either individual or nation always drops when it lives beyond its income. And we have lived beyond our income, chronically and consistently, for 23 of the last 28 years. Congress has been appropriating more money than we took in. And the administration has been spending more than we took in.

Inevitably our credit dropped in proportion. Our money depreciated. Because we kept borrowing and living on borrowed money instead of paying our debts our dollar bought less and less.

Here is what happened because we kept selling bonds and refused to pay on the national debt:

Consumer Price Index and purchasing power of the dollar

	Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100)		Purchasing power of the dollar (calendar year 1939=100)
	All items	Foods	
Years:			
1939.....	59.4	47.1	100.0
1940.....	59.9	47.8	99.2
1941.....	62.9	52.2	94.4
1942.....	69.7	61.3	85.2
1943.....	74.0	68.3	80.3
1944.....	75.2	67.4	79.0
1945.....	76.9	68.9	77.2
1946.....	83.4	79.0	71.2
1947.....	55.5	95.9	62.2
1948.....	102.8	104.1	57.8
1949.....	101.8	100.0	58.3
1950.....	102.8	101.2	57.8
1951.....	111.0	112.6	53.5
1952.....	113.5	114.6	52.3
1953.....	114.4	112.8	51.9
1954.....	114.8	112.6	51.7
1955.....	114.5	110.9	51.9
1956.....	116.2	111.7	51.1
1957.....	120.2	115.4	49.4
1958.....	123.5	120.3	48.1
Selected months:			
1946—June.....	79.8	72.1	74.4
1950—June.....	101.8	100.5	58.3
1952—December.....	114.1	113.8	52.1
1953—January.....	113.9	113.1	52.2
1954—January.....	115.2	113.1	51.6
1955—January.....	114.3	110.6	52.0
1956—January.....	114.6	109.2	51.8
1957—January.....	118.2	112.8	50.3
1958—January.....	122.3	118.2	48.6
April.....	123.5	121.6	48.1
July.....	123.9	121.7	47.9
August.....	123.7	120.7	48.0
September.....	123.7	120.3	48.0
October.....	123.7	119.7	48.0
November.....	123.9	119.4	47.9
December.....	123.7	118.7	48.0
1959—January.....	123.8	119.0	48.0
February.....	123.7	118.2	48.0
March.....	123.7	117.7	48.0
April.....	123.9	117.6	47.9
May.....	124.0	117.7	47.9

¹ As measured by the BLS Consumer Price Index.
² New record high.

As the dollar dropped in purchasing power the cost of living rose.

You have to have an income of \$4,806 today to match an income of \$2,000 in

1939. You have to have an income of \$10,097 today to match an income of \$4,000 in 1939.

And a \$10 bill will not buy as many groceries or shoes for the children today as a \$5 bill would buy in 1939. You have had a hard fight getting your wages up to where they are today. But while you were working and sacrificing, inflation is taking more than half of your paycheck every payday—just because Congress keeps appropriating and the administration keeps spending more than the national income.

Is not that rather a high price to pay?

What is it these Congressmen are voting money for that is reducing your standard of living? It must be something very important to cost you more than half your wages.

It cannot be national defense because the cost of national defense is down. Mr. MAHON's committee, and Mr. MAHON is one of the ablest men who has ever served that committee, spent \$800 million less this year than 5 years ago. It is the other knickknacks Congress spent you money for that has taken the food off your table and reduced the buying power of your pension and decreased the value of your retirement and more than doubled the cost of clothing and school supplies for your children and increased the national debt by billions over the same 5 years.

The Committee on Appropriations—or at least an appreciable number of the membership of that committee—has this year made a hard fight to hold the appropriation bills within the budget estimates. Not because there is any particular virtue in these specific estimates—but because there must be some yardstick by which to measure progress or decline, and the budget estimates are the criterions available from the President who submits the budget.

I am glad to say that every one of the appropriation bills—with a single exception—has been reported to the House within the budget estimates.

We have sent to the Senate 14 appropriation bills this session in which the House has made reductions aggregating \$1,175,461,924 below the budget estimates. Before passage, however, the House, contrary to the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations, insisted on restoring \$177,083,500 cut from the estimates by the committee.

We have three more bills: the Atomic Energy Commission appropriation bill, the mutual security appropriation bill, and the military construction appropriation bill. We have completed hearings, but on two of them we are marking time waiting for the legislative authorization bills.

The other body has returned 11 of the 14 bills, after raising them \$652,508,416 above the House totals and \$91,462,045 above comparable budget totals. It is purely coincidental that the other body usually yields on bills raising taxes and is adamant on spending bills.

But the House Appropriations Committee has with a single exception kept within the budget estimates, and has resisted efforts to increase appropriations on the floor. It sometimes appears to be a thankless task. Too often the House leadership trips gaily down the primrose path of dalliance between the tellers leading the procession to hike the appropriations above the budget estimates—on a recent bill exhibiting statesmanlike determination to spend the taxpayers' money on water lilies, for example. But on the whole the Committee on Appropriations has been able to hold down appropriations.

The one exception is the bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare which was reported out approximately \$158 million above the budget, and which the other body increased the House figure \$206 million, a total of \$364 million above the budget estimate, most of the increase being in the health items. This bill is still in conference.

Appropriation bills, 1st sess., 86th Cong., June 30, 1959

Bill	Budget estimates, House	Reported	Passed House	Budget estimates, Senate	Passed Senate	Final action	Final action compared to budget estimates
1960 bills:							
District of Columbia.....	\$34,218,000	\$27,218,000	\$27,218,000	\$34,218,000	\$29,351,000		
Loan authorization.....	[35,400,000]	[33,800,000]	[33,800,000]	[35,400,000]	[34,300,000]		
Treasury-Post Office.....	4,688,327,000	4,628,097,000	4,628,097,000	4,688,327,000	4,664,027,600	\$4,643,363,000	-\$44,964,000
Interior.....	491,101,400	472,198,800	472,198,800	491,101,400	487,211,025	481,809,100	-9,292,300
Labor-HEW.....	3,756,848,581	3,915,084,181	3,915,084,181	3,756,848,581	4,121,909,581		
Independent offices.....	6,584,188,000	6,438,839,800	6,457,657,800	6,584,188,000	6,559,348,000		
Agriculture.....	4,081,364,863	3,939,165,498	3,939,165,498	4,081,364,863	3,975,774,848	3,971,362,673	-110,002,190
Loan authorizations.....	[388,000,000]	[421,000,000]	[421,000,000]	[388,000,000]	[421,000,000]		
General Government.....	13,608,500	13,338,500	13,338,500	13,608,500	13,568,500	13,463,500	-145,000
State, Justice, Judiciary.....	682,387,600	649,896,700	651,896,700	682,387,600	650,924,700	(¹)	
Commerce.....	732,191,000	674,687,300	675,297,300	732,191,000	715,328,500	(¹)	
Legislative.....	105,460,005	100,279,350	100,279,350	133,648,180	128,797,380		
Defense.....	39,248,200,000	38,848,339,000	38,848,339,000				
Public works.....	1,185,406,259	1,185,406,259	1,185,906,259				
Supplemental, 1960.....	888,931,417	632,568,845	609,843,845				
Total 1960 bills.....	62,492,232,625	61,525,119,233	61,524,322,233	21,197,883,124	21,346,241,734	9,109,998,273	-164,403,490
1959 bill: 2d supplemental, 1959.....	2,864,954,526	2,479,522,494	2,657,402,994	2,900,799,370	2,843,902,805	2,764,500,380	-136,298,990
Total, all bills.....	65,357,187,151	64,004,641,727	64,181,725,227	24,098,682,494	24,190,144,539	11,874,498,653	-300,702,480
Loan authorizations.....	[423,400,000]	[454,800,000]	[454,800,000]	[423,400,000]	[455,300,000]		
Comparisons:							
Below estimates.....		-1,352,545,424	-1,175,461,924		+91,462,045		-300,702,480
Loan authorizations.....		[+31,400,000]	[+31,400,000]		[+31,900,000]		
Above committee.....			+177,083,500				
Above House.....					+652,508,416	+164,295,861	

¹ Conference report filed today.

But, Mr. Speaker, while we have made some savings on the appropriation bills, however small and however inadequate, the figures just cited show that the other body, not entirely out of character, is insisting that we exceed the budget. And I want to hasten to add, Mr. Speaker—and I trust the Members will especially note this—that the figures given on appropriation bills fail by far to disclose what is happening to the budget. The regular appropriation bills at one time disclosed the disposition of the budget recommendations of the President, but in recent years, and especially last year and again this year, the appropriation

bills are only part of the story. You should not take the appropriation figures as even closely purporting to represent the full story.

The razor-thin 1960 budget balance was based on several important but uncertain premises. And a number of the recommendations on which the balance rested are not processed through the appropriation bills. Billions of dollars are being taken out of the Treasury and committed to various purposes which never get annual congressional review in the traditional appropriations review process. You know the term: "Backdoor spending."

Last year the other body sent us a raft of legislative bills for all manner of expenditure from the Treasury. They have done so again this session. And the House has insisted on concurring in this preemption of the exclusive powers of the House to originate appropriations, and the resulting bypassing of annual appropriations review.

And what has the Congress done to the budget in these bills? There has been some contention on the point even between those closest to the situation, but a list of "backdoor spending" bills sent to the President totals at least \$6,076,000,000 identified, and some extra billions

not precisely determined. Furthermore, on a comparable basis, these bills exceed executive recommendations by over \$500 million, plus additional billions not precisely identified.

So, Mr. Speaker, while no one can disclose with absolute precision what is being done to the budget, the facts are clear thus far that we are heading for bigger and bigger budgets unless we stop granting licenses right and left to remove more and more money from the Treasury—money, incidentally, that isn't even in the Treasury, money that we have to borrow—and borrow with increasing difficulty and at ever-increasing cost.

We have just gotten through the annual raising of the debt limit—both the permanent ceiling and the temporary ceiling. Piece by piece, step by step the temporary ceiling becomes permanent. The restraining influence of a debt ceiling has been cast aside. We now have a

\$295 billion debt limit—\$20 billion higher than it was just 5 years ago.

There is now every indication of another deficit in the year that begins tomorrow. The nominal margin of \$70 million by which the budget was in balance has already vanished. The Treasury recently advised that budget revenues next year might go a little higher than originally estimated, but several contingencies will likely wipe that out and more besides.

You are beginning to hear about the crisis in the highway trust fund. That will materialize in fiscal 1960 and the Congress will doubtless be importuned to bail it out in the next few weeks. This was started under another of those "back door" bills whereby Congress relinquished control of spending. All we do is pick up the tab—the authority to commit the fund was granted in the orig-

inal law and the appropriation to reimburse the States is perfunctory—perfunctory that is, until it impinges on the general budget, and then the chickens begin to come home to roost. The President originally advised that the fund would be short \$241 million in 1960 but a more recent estimate is a shortage of over \$500 million. Where is that going to come from? The President urges a gas tax increase. But what is to be done about that? The construction work is proceeding. The bills must be paid. What happens to the nominal budget surplus of \$70 million if the general fund is called on to pay the bill?

And what about the ensuing years of the highway program in the face of insufficient funds in sight? Will we follow the pay-as-you-go principle written into the law or again lay it aside—spending more than is coming in?

New authority to obligate the Government ("back-door spending") carried in legislative bills (86th) public debt transactions and contract authorities

[Comparisons are between executive requests and each bill at latest stage]

Bill and subject (1)	Executive requests		Senate (4)	House (5)	Final (6)	Latest action versus executive requests	
	Full basis (2)	Basis comparable to final (3)				Full basis (6) versus (2) (7)	Comparable basis (6) versus (3) (8)
S. 1094 (H.R. 4452): ¹ Bretton Woods Agreement— (a) Monetary fund (public debt)..... (b) World Bank (public debt).....	\$1,375,000,000 3,175,000,000	\$1,375,000,000 3,175,000,000	\$1,375,000,000 3,175,000,000	\$1,375,000,000 3,175,000,000	\$1,375,000,000 3,175,000,000	----- -----	----- -----
Total, Bretton Woods.....	4,550,000,000	4,550,000,000	4,550,000,000	4,550,000,000	4,550,000,000	-----	-----
H.R. 2256: Direct veterans loans (public debt).....			100,000,000	300,000,000	² 100,000,000	+\$100,000,000	+\$100,000,000
S. 1 (H.R. 1011): Airport grants (contract authority).....	200,000,000	120,000,000	465,000,000	297,000,000	126,000,000	—74,000,000	+6,000,000
S. 722: Depressed areas (public debt).....	50,000,000	(?) 50,000,000	³ 300,000,000	(⁴)	-----	—50,000,000	—50,000,000
S. 57 (Housing Act of 1959): (a) FNMA co-op. housing (public debt)..... (b) College loans (public debt)— Dormitories..... Classrooms.....	200,000,000	200,000,000	300,000,000 125,000,000	⁵ (75,000,000) ⁵ (400,000,000)	² 37,500,000 ² 300,000,000	+37,500,000 +100,000,000	+37,500,000 +100,000,000
(c) Urban renewal grants (construction authorized).....	1,450,000,000	600,000,000	2,100,000,000	⁵ (1,500,000,000)	² 900,000,000	—550,000,000	—300,000,000
(d) Direct veterans' loans (public debt).....			150,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
(e) Public housing (construction authorized).....			(⁶)	(⁵ ⁶)	(² ⁵)	(⁷)	(⁶)
Total, housing act.....	1,650,000,000	800,000,000	2,675,000,000	⁵ (1,975,000,000)	² 1,300,000,000	—350,000,000	+500,000,000
Grand total.....	6,450,000,000	5,520,000,000	8,090,000,000	5,147,000,000	6,076,000,000	—374,000,000	+556,000,000

¹ \$1,375,000,000 is for immediate expenditure; \$3,175,000,000 is in nature of guaranty for World Bank bonds.

² Pending Presidential action.

³ To be set up as revolving funds to perpetuate programs (Executive request is for appropriation, not public debt).

⁴ Reported by committee and pending in House. Reported as regular authorization for appropriation, not public debt item.

⁵ Not added to totals, since floor amendments (Thomas amendments) provided that such amounts shall be available only as and when so specified from time to time in appropriation acts.

⁶ Senate: Some 45,000 units estimated at \$874,500,000 over next 38 to 40 years. House: Per minority report, some 190,000 units estimated at \$3,700,000,000; majority report used figure of about 140,000 units. Final: Conference report provides the 45,000 units estimated at \$874,500,000 and, in addition, carries language permitting an additional number of about 145,000, at an additional cost of some \$2,825,000,000 according to HHFA estimates.

⁷ Statement does not include \$5,000,000,000 public debt borrowing authority for Development Loan Fund under mutual security, reported by Senate committee but not yet acted upon by the Senate.

But both the estimates set up by the President and the appropriation and backdoor spending bills passed by the Congress are entirely too large. The total expenditures provided this session will far exceed the national income, as large as it is. If enacted in present form these bills and related actions on budget suggestions from the President will create another deficit which must be borrowed by selling Government bonds. Nothing is provided out of our vast revenues to pay on the national debt.

If the spending bills had been for \$12 billion less instead of \$12 billion more

this year, and we would not have had to borrow any money—and we could have paid this substantial amount on the public debt—the purchasing power of the dollar would have gone up—wages would have bought more—pensions and annuities would have provided a better living and the cost of living would have dropped.

But with the certainty of a deficit, the cost of living hit a new high last month and the dollar dropped lower. And the enemy watching from across the water grinned and rubbed his hands. He has said all along that we would spend our-

selves into bankruptcy and we would drop into his lap like an overripe apple.

We are no longer on our way to being the richest country in the world. We are growing steadily poorer every year—just as any family grows steadily poorer by spending more than it makes year after year.

We must realize that we are now in competition with a new force, a reconstituted nation, a renaissance society, with unlimited manpower and deadly intent. They are closing in on us with both military power and evolutionary economic development. We cannot afford to rest

on our laurels. We cannot further handicap ourselves with debt. We cannot ignore the demands of the times. Complacency is the road to hell.

Mr. Speaker, this is the last day of the fiscal year. Appropriations are terminated tonight. Pending enactment of the supply bills for the next fiscal year provision must be made today for continued operation of the Government.

For that purpose I have submitted the continuing resolution just read from the desk. It is the stereotyped form used year after year and is in substance the same resolution enacted last year and the year before. It provides for minimum expenditures to keep the departments operating pending the enactment of the bills itemized in the tabulation above.

I submit the resolution for the consideration of the House.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has so far a great deal better record of keeping expenditures down than the other body. But I want to warn that in the days to come we are going to have a lot of pressure put upon us to raise bills that we have already sent to the Senate and that are yet to go to the Senate, and to raise them above not only the budget but for all sorts of reasons.

Frankly, the United States is in a position where she can be in a lot of trouble. If we had not passed the bill raising the debt limit the deluge would have been on us by this time. If we fail to meet the situation that this country is facing in the next month or so and in this Congress and in the next Congress we do not get to the point where the United States is spending only what it absolutely has to spend, we are going to be in very bad shape and we are going to have more and more inflation instead of less. I think it is about time for us to meet our responsibilities and to keep down the expenses of the Federal Government.

We must meet our responsibility. If the Congress does not meet its responsibility and keep things in hand, the only possible result is uncontrolled inflation, which means a dictator.

Let us not get into that kind of a situation. Let us maintain the liberties which have been handed down to us and that are so precious to all Americans.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing House Joint Resolution 439.

The question was taken; and, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the House joint resolution was passed.

OBSERVANCE OF LEGAL HOLIDAYS BY FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I call up House Resolution 294.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 5752) to provide for absence from duty by civilian officers and employees of the Government on certain days, and for other purposes. After

general debate, which shall be confined to the bill, and shall continue not to exceed one hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

(Mr. MADDEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 294 makes in order the consideration of H.R. 5752 relating to the observance of legal holidays by Federal employees. The resolution provides for an open rule and 1 hour of debate.

The purpose of this legislation is to correct inequities in the existing law and regulations which deprive certain Federal employees of the right to be excused from duty on a workday for each of the 8 legal holidays provided by law for Federal employees, while many of their fellow workers are afforded such opportunity for each of the 8 legal holidays every year. This bill, as reported by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, will insure equal treatment for all Federal employees with respect to the observance of the usual 8 legal holidays in every year, regardless of the day of the week on which any such holiday may fall.

It does not establish any new or additional legal holidays but merely closes a gap in the law which has continued largely due to oversight and has been brought to special attention because, under existing law, hundreds of thousands of Federal employees will receive only 6 days off to observe legal holidays in 1959 instead of the 8 legal holidays provided them by law. Two of these legal holidays, Memorial Day and Independence Day, fall on Saturdays during 1959. Similar loss of holiday time off will recur in later years from time to time by reason of the calendar days on which certain holidays happen to fall in such years. In short, the loss of holidays may be said to be due to accident of the calendar which was not taken into consideration when the Congress laid down the policy of 8 legal holidays each year for Federal employees.

This legislation would take effect on July 1, 1959.

So that our Federal employees will not be deprived of the legal holidays to which they are entitled, I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this rule and to the bill as well. I think it is ridiculous even to consider it. In my opinion, the Federal workers are not in bad shape. They get good salaries, have generous sick leave and generous vacations, and I think they are much better off than are most of the people at home not working for the Government. I have in mind the people

working in stores, in the mines, in the mills, and in the factories. I think the Federal workers are in much better shape than 90 percent of the people, I restate, that work in our stores, in the shops, in the mines, in the mills, and in the factories. So, I am hoping that this rule is voted down and that the bill is defeated.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. I want to join the gentleman in the very thoughts that he has expressed, because I think he is absolutely correct.

Mr. ALLEN. I thank the gentleman. I think it is about time we tightened our belts.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS].

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat at a loss to understand some of the contradictory positions that seem to be taken on the part of some people regarding this bill. It seems to me that the propriety and the merits of this proposal, insofar as the administration is concerned, have already been passed upon and settled by the action of the President in issuing a directive doing exactly what this bill provides insofar as next Saturday, the Fourth of July, is concerned.

Now, there were two of these Saturday holidays this year. One of them fell on the 30th day of May, I believe. That has already passed and is not involved in this legislation. The only other Saturday holiday in this year is the Fourth of July, and that has already been taken care of by an Executive order. If there is any lack of propriety, if there is any reason why this principle should not be enacted into law or should not be followed, why then did the President of the United States in his Executive order provide that the holiday for the Fourth of July this year should fall on Friday? So it seems to me that insofar as the executive department is concerned the propriety and the merit and the justice of the proposal embodied in this bill have already been considered and passed upon favorably by the White House. So if the principle is good, then what objection could there be to enacting it into law?

Since my first session in the Congress, a good many years ago, I have been closely associated with our Federal employees and have had the opportunity of becoming rather thoroughly acquainted with their problems and grievances. I have found that inequality of treatment is a factor which, as much as any other, causes complaints and lowered morale. One of the areas of inequality of treatment is that accorded the Federal employee in regard to the eight legal national holidays.

Under present law, some of our Federal employees already enjoy this provision, enjoy full holiday privileges for national holidays which fall on Saturday. I point to the 32,000 rural letter carriers who have a 6-day workweek and

COMMUNICATIONS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The Subcommittee on Communications held hearings on S. 1739, 1741, 1801, 1886, and 2303, bills relating to community television antennas and booster stations. Testimony was heard from Senators Mansfield, Church, and Carroll; former Senator Edwin C. Johnson, who represented Governor McNichols of Colorado, and also presented his own views; Jess A. Slusser, National Television Repeater Association, Denver; Harris Thomason, Washington State TV Reflector Association, Ardenvoir, Wash.; Robert Farquhar, Washington State TV Reflector Association, Wenatchee, Wash.; Roland Kadledz, Idaho TV Repeater Association, Salmon, Idaho; Jack Bretey, Wyoming Television Repeater Association, Hanna and Medicine Bow, Wyo.; Darwin Hillberry, Freemont TV Club, Riverton, Wyo.; Ruth Hillberry, Sheridan, Wyo.; Frank J. Salerno, Colorado Television Repeater Association, Cotopaxi, Colo.; Jim Beamer, Tri-State Television Repeater Association, Livingston, Mont.; Rex G. Howell, KREX-TV, Grand Junction; and Walter H. Marshall, Helena, Mont.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

ARCTIC WILDLIFE RANGE

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Subcommittee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries held hearings on S. 1899, to authorize the establishment of the Arctic Wildlife Range, Alaska, with testimony from Senator Gruening; Ross L. Leffler, Assistant Secretary; Lansing A. Parker, and Albert J. Rissman, both of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and Dr. John L. Buckley, Fish and Wildlife Service, all of the Department of the Interior; J. W. Penfold, Izaak Walton League; Stewart Brandborg, National Wildlife Federation; C. R. Gutermuth, Wildlife Management Institute; and Dr. Howard Zahniser, The Wilderness Society.

Hearings were recessed subject to call.

ADMINISTERED PRICES

Committee on the Judiciary: The Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee resumed its hearings on the subject of pricing practices and related matters in the bread industry, having as its witness R. J. Hug, president, General Baking Co., New York City.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

GENERAL IMMIGRATION MATTERS

Committee on the Judiciary: The Immigration and Naturalization Subcommittee resumed its hearings on general immigration matters, with testimony from Senator Case, of New Jersey; Hyman H. Bookbinder, legislative representative, AFL-CIO; Father Caesar Donanzen, American Committee on Italian Immigration; and Perry N. Rosenfield, American Bar Association, section of administrative law.

Hearings were adjourned subject to call of the Chair.

TVA FINANCING, AND DAM DESIGNATION

Committee on Public Works: Committee, in executive session, reconsidered H.R. 3460, to amend the TVA Act so as to assist in the financing of its power programs, and tentatively approved the bill with amendments. The committee will meet again on Thursday, July 2, to review new language contained in the bill, and the report thereon.

The committee ordered favorably reported without amendment H.R. 904, to rename the New Richmond Dam on the Ohio River near Chilo, Ohio, as the Capt. Anthony Meldahl Dam.

INVESTIGATION

Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field: Committee continued its hearings on certain activities in connection with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, receiving testimony from members of the committee's staff, and numerous other witnesses.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Bills Introduced: 18 public bills, H.R. 8027-8044; 11 private bills, H.R. 8045-8055; and 3 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 242 and 243, and H. Res. 309, were introduced.

Pages 11260-11261

Bills Reported: Reports were filed as follows:

Thirteen private bills, S. 244, 449, S. Con. Res. 33, H.R. 1595, 4111, 7165, S. 917, H.R. 1437, H. Res. 296, H.R. 4134, 5911, 7638, and 7745 (H. Repts. 599-611, respectively);

H. Con. Res. 106, relative to recognizing the grave of Samuel Wilson, progenitor of the symbol "Uncle Sam" as a national shrine (H. Rept. 612);

S. 692, authorizing the sale of certain land at the Table Rock Dam and Reservoir project, Missouri, to the State of Missouri (H. Rept. 613);

Five private bills, H.J. Res. 444, 445, 446, S. 854, H.R. 6335 (H. Repts. 614-618, respectively);

Conference report on H.R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (H. Rept. 619);

Conference report on H.R. 7343, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year 1960 (H. Rept. 620); and

Conference report on H.R. 7349, Department of Commerce appropriations for fiscal year 1960 (H. Rept. 621).

Pages 11259-11260

Commerce Appropriations: The House disagreed to Senate amendments to H.R. 7349, making appropriations for the Department of Commerce and related agencies for fiscal year 1960, agreed to a conference requested by the Senate, and appointed as conferees Representatives Preston, Rooney, Cannon, Bow, and Taber. Permission was granted the conferees to file the conference report by midnight Tuesday. Similar authority was given the conferees on H.R. 7343, making appropriations for the Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and related agencies for fiscal year 1960, for filing of a conference report.

Page 11195

Agriculture Appropriations: By a voice vote the House adopted the conference report on H.R. 7175, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for fiscal year 1960, and sent the legislation to the Senate. Amendments Nos. 16, 26, and 30, relating, respectively, to school lunch program, land rental rates under soil bank program, and \$50,000 limitation on benefits receivable under the program, were reported in disagreement and on which the House voted to recede and concur with amendments.

Pages 11195-11204

Temporary Appropriations: By a voice vote the House suspended the rules and passed H.J. Res. 439, making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960. This is a regular continuing resolution providing funds for certain departments whose regular annual appropriation bills have not been signed into law prior to July 1.

Pages 11204-11208

Legal Holiday Observance: By voice votes the House rejected a recommittal motion and passed H.R. 5752, relating to observance of legal holidays by Federal employees, after adopting several committee amendments.

H. Res. 294, the open rule under which the legislation was considered, had been adopted earlier by a record vote of 339 yeas to 42 nays.

Pages 11208-11229

Contested Election: Received and read a communication from the Clerk of the House relative to a contest for a seat in the House of Representatives from the Sixth Congressional District of Kansas between Elmo J. Mahoney and Wint Smith. The communication and pertinent papers were referred to the Committee on House Administration.

Page 11229

Bank Reserves: By a voice vote the House adopted H. Res. 289, providing for 3 hours of debate on S. 1120, respecting reserves required by member banks of the

Federal Reserve System against deposits, and making in order the consideration of a committee substitute amendment. After consuming 64 minutes of the time allotted for general debate the House deferred further consideration of the legislation to Wednesday.

Pages 11231-11245

Quorum Calls and Record Vote: During the proceedings of the House today two quorum calls and one record vote developed and they appear on pages 11205, 11216-11217, and 11237.

Program for Wednesday: Adjourned at 6:17 p.m. until Wednesday, July 1, at 12 o'clock noon, when the House will further consider S. 1120, respecting reserves required to be maintained by member banks of the Federal Reserve System against deposits, also may act on several conference reports.

Committee Meetings

GENERAL FARM PROGRAM

Committee on Agriculture: Continued hearings with respect to general farm policy and heard a representative of the Farmers Union as a witness. Hearings continue tomorrow.

MILITARY RESERVE OFFICERS

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 3 met in executive session on bills relating to Reserve commissioned officers of the Armed Forces. Executive sessions continue tomorrow.

MILITARY MISCELLANY

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee No. 2 ordered favorably reported to the full committee the following bills:

H.R. 2934 (amended), re property conveyance to the city of Fort Walton Beach, Fla.;

H.R. 7030 (amended), to direct the Secretaries of the military departments to lease property for public school use without the reservation of monetary consideration therefor;

H.R. 5888, to authorize the transfer of certain naval lands and improvements thereon to the Massachusetts Port Authority;

H.R. 7043, to provide that the Veterans' Administration shall maintain in each State at least one regional office; and

H. Con. Res. 166, provides the express approval of the Congress under section 3(e) of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act, of the disposal of rough cuttable gem-quality diamonds.

CIA

Committee on Armed Services: Subcommittee on CIA met in executive session.

Public Law 86-76
86th Congress, H. J. Res. 439
July 1, 1959

JOINT RESOLUTION

73 Stat. 159.

Making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1960, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government, namely:

Temporary
appropriations,
1960.

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1959 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1960:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;
General Government Matters Appropriation Act;
Independent Offices Appropriation Act;
Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration
Appropriation Act;
Department of Defense Appropriation Act;
Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropria-
tion Act;
Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare
Appropriation Act;
Departments of State and Justice, the Judiciary, and Related
Agencies Appropriation Act;
District of Columbia Appropriation Act; and the
Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be made available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, funds, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1959 and listed in this subsection (1) at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, or (2) if no budget estimate has been submitted prior to June 30, 1959, at the current rate, or (3) in the amount or at the rate specified herein:

Atomic Energy Commission;
Export-Import Bank;
Administration, Ryukyu Islands;
National Aeronautics and Space Administration;
River Basin Study Commission for South Carolina-Georgia-
Alabama-Florida;

River Basin Study Commission for Texas;
 Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission;
 Boston National Historic Sites Commission;
 Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization (civil defense and defense mobilization functions performed by other Federal agencies);

Mutual security programs, \$200,000,000, to be expended in accordance with provisions of law applicable to such programs during the fiscal year 1959 and at a rate for any individual program not in excess of the current rate therefor: *Provided*, That administrative expenses for such programs shall not exceed the current rate;

Department of Defense—military construction, Air National Guard; and

Transitional grants to Alaska, \$1,000,000, to be expended in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimate for the fiscal year 1960.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1959, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

31 USC 665.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1959. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

Approved July 1, 1959.

